

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 782.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1801.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

ROBERT FRAZER,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that, for the greater convenience of carrying on his business more extensively, he has moved to the house lately occupied by Mr. STEWART, as a Printing Office, and opposite Mr. DENNIS'S Tavern, where he now carries on the

Watch & Clock Making, Silver Smith & Jewellery Businesses,
In their various branches. He has now for sale a fashionable assortment of PLATE, PLATED & FANCY GOODS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.
Lexington, July 27, 1801.
N. B. The highest price will be given for OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

WHEREAS the 4th section of the act entitled "An act laying duties upon Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former act for that purpose," requires that every Person having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which duty or duties shall be payable according to said act, shall yearly, and in every year, in the month of September, or within sixty days previous thereto, make and subscribe a true and exact entry of each and every such carriage, therein specifying distinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her, for his or her wife, or for hire, with the description or denomination thereof, and the rate of duty to which every such carriage is liable. This is therefore to inform those who may be owners or possessors of carriages subject to duties according to said act, that entries thereof will be received at my store in Lexington, until the 23rd September next.
John Arthur, C. L. D. 1. S. O.
August 18, 1801. 41/2Mp

State of Kentucky.
Floyd Court of Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1801.

William Meade, Complainant,
against

Thomas Albury, Matthias Harman, and Ezekiel Drady, Defendants.
THE Defendants, Albury and Harman not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear on the second day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published two months in one of the Kentucky newspapers, and a copy read at the Methodist meeting in Freetownburg, five days immediately after divine service, and another copy posted on the door of the court house.
A copy, Tebe,
Ro. Higgins, C. C.

JOHN LOWRY, HAT MANUFACTURER,
HAS just received at his stand on Main cross street, near the corner of Short street (Lexington), a full supply of Furs of different kinds, as enables him to furnish any article in his line of business, at any reasonable, and on as moderate terms, as at any other factory in this state. From his knowledge of the trade and attention to business, he hopes a continuation of public patronage.
CASH or HATS, will be given in exchange for Cash, wool, or wool of the second sheering.
35th
August 19 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the great road leading from Lexington to Iron works, near Radcliff's mills, on Stoner, a So. Pilley, two hind feet white, neither docked, maned, two years old pale, about twelve hands, appraised to 15 dollars & a half.
HENRY ENLOWES.
Boul. County, July 6th, 1801.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Gordonsville, about one mile from the court-house, a neg. man, named

BASIL,
about 25 or 30 years old, of a dark complexion, about five feet, five or ten inches high, has a scar over one of his eyes—Said neg. was lately the property of Edm'd Singleton, of Jefferson county, who purchased him of Mr. Shadwell. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, my own house, or Fifteen Dollars to any one who will secure him in any jail of this state, for that I am.
JOSEPH OATMAN.
23d August, 1801. 23w

CHEP GOODS.
Saml. & Co. Trotter,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glais, Queens and Tin Wares, Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel, &c. &c. which they offer for sale either wholesale or retail, for Cash in hand. Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater bargains than any hitherto sold in this state. No credit can be given, on any conditions whatsoever.
Lexington, 20th April, 1801.

28 DAVID REID, SADDLER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Croft streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring a general knowledge of it, full to hold his share of the public esteem.
If Lexington, Feb. 16th 1800. D. R.
N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on the evening of the 23d instant, a

JOE.
Likely negro man, about twenty two years of age, about six feet high, of a yellow complexion, had on a brown hunting shirt, and overalls, a linen jacket, of a reddish color, a wool hat, about half worn, with a large jeton and small crown, and generally wears it cocked—he took with him a likely forrel horse, with a large blaze in his face, branded on the near shoulder, P, and on the near buttocks, S, a saddle and bridle. The evening before he ran away he was seen to have a pistol, by means of which it is supposed he expects to prevent being taken up. Whoever apprehends said slave and secures him, so that I get him, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges, if brought home.

PETER SCHOLL.
August 27th, 1801. 24w

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, hath absconded with my bed and board, I therefore forbear all persons from crediting her, and I do not pay any debts of her contracting, and I do not forewarn all persons from taking any notes, bonds, or accounts from her, due me.

28th Aug. 1801. *Thomas Eubank.* 43w

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

living in Davidson county, and state of Tennessee, two light Mulatto Boys—one about eighteen years of age, and the other about nineteen, their hair is tolerable straight, something like an Indian; one had two of his fore teeth knocked out when small, perhaps there may be a small lump of a tooth growing in the place—The other has a scar in his right ear, appears as though it was cut with a knife; one of them about five feet six inches high, the other about five feet six inches high; one of them is by the name of GREEN, the other by the name of MOSE; they have procured certificates of freedom, forged with col. Thomas Hutchings's name signed to them. Any person that will deliver said negro boys to me, or confine them so that I get them, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses paid.

at Lexington, 13th/17 JOHN BOSLEY.

LAND FOR SALE.
I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand

LAND,
in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

December 20th, 1800. *Thos. Bodley.*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY,
about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very lively, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, swan down jacket, gingham do. white shirts, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linsey hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Lime-Stone Street, and near Messrs. Ballrop and Nancarrow's Factory, where those who chafe to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the greatest neatness.

Richard Ashton, John W. Stout.
Lexington, May 14th 1801. 46w

THE CONSTITUTION Of the French Colony of St. Domingo. (Concluded.)

TITLE 13.—General dispositions.

63. The house of every person is an inviolable asylum. During the night no one has a right to enter it, except in cases of conflagration, inundation, or cries which proceed from within. During the day, it can be entered only for some special purpose, which shall be determined by law, or by an order proceeding from some public authority.

64. Before the act, for the arrestation of any person, can be executed, it must, 1st. Formally express the reason of arrestation, and the law which decrees it. 2d. It must proceed from some public officer to whom the law has formally given the power of arrestation. 3d. A copy of the order must be given to the person arrested.

65. All such persons, who have not received from the law the power of arrestation, and shall give, sign, execute or have executed the arrestation of any one, shall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary detention.

66. Every person has the right of addressing individual petitions to all the constituted authorities and especially to the governor.

67. There shall not be formed in the colony, incorporations or associations inimical to public order—No assembly of citizens can call themselves a popular society. All seditious assemblies shall be immediately dispersed, first by verbal command, and afterwards, if necessary, by armed force.

68. Every one shall have the power of forming particular establishments for the education and instruction of youth, with the permission and under the superintendence of the municipal administrations.

69. The law will particularly superintend such occupations as affect public morals, or the security, health and fortune of citizens.

70. The law recompenses the inventors of any agricultural machine, and vests in them an exclusive right to their discoveries.

71. There shall be throughout the colony an uniformity of weights and measures.

72. Recompenses shall be awarded by the governor in the name of the colony, to such warriors as shall distinguish themselves in defending their country.

73. Proprietors absent from whatever cause, shall preserve all their rights to the property belonging to them, and situated in the colony. In order to obtain the removal of the sequestration, which may have been laid thereon, it will be sufficient to produce their titles, and in the want of titles, supplemental acts, the form of which shall be determined by law. Those however, are excepted, who shall have been enlisted and who continue on the general list of French emigrants.

Their property in this case will continue to be administered upon, as colonial domains, until they are erased from the list.

74. The colony proclaims, as a guaranty of public faith, that all leases legally confirmed by the administration, shall continue in force, if the persons to whom the property is adjudged, do not prefer to negotiate with the proprietors or their representatives, who have obtained the removal of their sequestration.

75. It proclaims that it is upon the respect for persons and property, that the culture of the earth, all its productions, all means of labor, and all social order must depend.

76. It proclaims that every citizen owes his services to the country that has given him birth, and to the soil that nourishes him, to the maintenance of liberty, and the equal division of property, whenever the law calls him to defend them.

77. The general in chief, Toussaint Louverture, is charged with sending this constitution, to be presented for the sanction of the French government; nevertheless convinced of our perilous state, of our want of laws, and the necessity of the prompt re-establishment of agriculture, and listening to the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, the general in chief is invited, in the name of the public welfare, to have this constitution put into execution throughout the whole extent of the colony.

Made at Port Republic, 19th Floreal, year 9 of the French Republic, one and indivisible. Signed, Borgella, president, Raimond, Collet, Galtion, Nogere, La Cout, Roxas, Mugnoz, Mancebo.

Viani, Sec.

After having made myself acquainted with the constitution, I give it my approbation; the invitation of the Central Assembly, I consider as a command, and in consequence thereof shall transmit it to the French government to obtain its sanction. In respect to its execution throughout the colony, the wish expressed by the Central Assembly, shall be likewise fulfilled and executed.

Given at Cape Francois the 19th of Messidor year 9 of the French Republic one and indivisible.
The general in chief,
(Signed)
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, June 10.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers till the 17th instant. The successive arrival of these papers adds very little to the stock of Continental news. The report of peace between Portugal and Spain founded on letters from Pau, the 15th inst. is not confirmed.—The Monitor makes no mention of it, nor of the progress of the negotiation between the court of Lisbon and Buonaparte.—As the conquest of Portugal appears to be an object of great magnitude in the Usher's plan of plunder and domination, it is not probable he will listen to any terms of accommodation; and if Portugal should be induced to give up a portion of her territories to Spain, in order to preserve the remainder, the result of such a concession may be easily anticipated. Her fate is sealed.

The French papers having said, it is presumed, as much as they dare to say relative to the destination of Gantheaume have at length referred to the Frankfort Journal, which is stated to contain the following article:

"According to letters from Genoa, of the 2d inst. admiral Gantheaume has received express orders from Paris, to disembark as speedily as possible, on the coast of Tripoli, the troops on board his squadron. They are thence to attempt to reach Egypt whatever difficulties they may meet with in their march."

Letters of a later date from Genoa, make no mention of this circuitous route, which would be attended with innumerable difficulties; but it must be recollected that all difficulties vanish in the view of a French projector. The difficulties are only found in practice, with which he has nothing to do—sufficient is spacious in theory.

Letters from Barcelona state that numbers of French troops, and a body of sailors, are on their march to Carthage, in order to join in a secret expedition that is to be fitted out in that port. The object is supposed to be an attempt on Minorca, under the idea, perhaps, that the garrison of that island is weakened by their drafts on other services. A sufficient force, however, will be left to protect it. The Spanish ports will no doubt be closely watched by our fleets in the Mediterranean.

The British cavalry in Egypt is mounted at the expense of 16s a horse. This is the cheapest contract government ever made. Goals are tending out to the army there, wood being at the price of 8d per peck. A rocking horse is thirty times dearer than a charger.

The troops gone from Malta consist of about 1200 men, being the recovered sick left behind on the re-embarkation of the army; the garrison of the island, considering the extent of its works, would not admit of any other draft.

The most active intercourse is now kept up between this country and France. Flags of truce pass daily between Dover and Calais.

Mr. Nichol, Sir Christopher Hawkins, and Sir George Shuckburgh, have formerly joined in support of Mr. Addington's administration. Believing that nothing can save the country but peace, they went to Mr. Addington and told him, that they

and others were desirous of giving him there support, upon condition he would answer two questions to their satisfaction:—1st was there any political connection between him and Mr. Pitt? 2d. Was he sincere in his overtures for peace? To the first Mr. Addington answered, there was no other connection between him and Mr. Pitt than that of private friendship: to the second, that he would most earnestly desirous not only of making peace, but that he had offered great facilities to obtain it. Sir Christopher Hawkins sends six members to parliament.

June 21.
The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of Council, dated the 16th, for taking off the embargo on Swedish property: for renewing the prohibition respecting the payment of bills drawn from Sweden for the detaining of Swedish vessels, &c., and the interference between the countries is placed on its former footing. The order is precisely the same as in the case of the Danes and Russians.

Private letters from the continent speak of reports in circulation that Buonaparte intends on the 14th July next, to change his title of Chief Consul to that of Legation, and to dispense with all other ministerial aid than what his brother Joseph can afford him.

June 24.
The dispatches received here on Sunday from Admiral Cornwallis, are dated the 16th instant, and contain information that the enemy had 25 sail of the line and eight frigates in the outer harbor of Brest, perfectly equipped, the whole of which were hourly expected to put to sea. The Doris, as the advanced frigates stationed about three miles, and her watch boats within half the distance of the enemy's vanmost ships; so that it is impossible that they can get away without being discovered.

Private advices from St. Petersburg mention that more than 40,000 persons have returned to that city since the death of the late emperor. This influx has made housing-tenure dear, and so filled the town that a lodging can scarcely be procured for money.

Scotland.

GLASGOW, June 23.

The communication between this country and France, has become unusually frequent, probably owing to the pending negotiation, which of late has assumed a considerable degree of activity, and which it is rumoured, is likely to be brought to a happy termination. Paris papers to the 17th instant, were received on Friday. The secretary to the embassy to the king of Spain, has written to the sub-prefect of Bayonne, that peace would soon be signed. The French funds have experienced some depression.

June 25.

Hostilities still continue in Portugal. The whole province of Alentejo has been conquered, and Campo Maggiore has yielded, after a bombardment of three days. It does not appear that the French army has yet joined the Spanish. Pinto after receiving the most ample powers from his government, returned to Badajoz, and though he offered to shut the ports of Portugal against the British, his proposals were not accepted to.

The Hamburg mail due one Wednesday night, arrived on Sunday. It brings us a report on the authority of a private letter to a gentleman of this city, was current here yesterday, that Ganthueme's squadron had been defeated, and blocked up in Corfica.

June 27.

An extract from the Courier of Milan, given in these papers, mentions, that six vessels, laden with arms, ammunition and troops, had sailed from Barcelona and Alicante, for Alexandria; and that five ships of the line were sitting out at Cadiz.

Letters from Plymouth of the 24th, communicate the unpleasant intelligence, that the Loire frigate, Captain Newman, having run aground off Harve, was captured by two French frigates and several bomb and gun vessels, after a most severe conflict of several hours, in which the Loire was entirely disabled and rendered unmanageable.

Mr. Merry, formerly British minister at Copenhagen, is appointed to go to Paris as agent of prisoners, in the room of Captain Coates; he will also be the bearer of dispatches from Lord Hawkebury, respecting the pending negotiation, which it is supposed is in a favorable train.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

Another courier arrived from Egypt with dispatches, has brought the following intelligence—

The British have blocked up all the avenues to Alexandria, both by land and sea, in such a manner that there remains but little hope to the French garrison of receiving supplies either from Cairo or any other point of Egypt. Gen. Hutchinson, has also caused deep trenches to be dug, and a line of circumvallation strengthened with redoubts, to be drawn, in order to prevent any forays, which might be attempted by the besieged. On the side of the sea, the port is closely blockaded by a line of vessels. Notwithstanding these menacing demonstrations, the French seem to be under no uneasiness, and wait the issue with the coolest intrepidity. They have rejected all proposals made to them for the evacuation of the place, declaring they will defend themselves to the last extremity; they will not even receive any flag of truce, but fire upon them when they appear.

When the Russian ambassador, general Tamara, delivered his new credentials to the Grand Seignior, the latter departed from the etiquette, which had been rigidly observed for centuries, by speaking himself to the ambassador, and igniting to him how highly he valued the friendship of his new great sovereign, and how agreeable it would be to him that Gen. Tamara should prolong his stay at Constantinople; the pelisse with which Gen. Tamara was presented on this occasion, was of very great value.

The utmost exertion will be made to finish the campaign before the hot season commences. The report that the French has offered to evacuate Egypt, still requires confirmation.

The intelligence that the exportation and importation of commodities to Russia is again opened, has occasioned great joy here.

Germany.

VIENNA, June 5.

Letters received yesterday from Smyrna assert, that the French admiral Ganthueme, who was sent to carry succours to Gen. Menou in Egypt, has been defeated by the British admiral Sir John B. Warren.

All the officers of our army, without exception, are now required to give in, on oath, a written declaration, that they do not belong to any secret societies; and all the clergy are likewise to do the same. Many difficulties has arisen in the negotiation now carrying on at Paris. His Imperial Majesty has not dismissed the general staff, but only distributed it among the provinces, so that in case of necessity it may be re-assembled in a very short time.

The French commissioners having demanded of the Pope a certain sum per month, for the maintenance of their troops, the Holy Father replied, that it was not in his power to pay it, on account of the poverty, and distress of his people. It is said, that the French expressed much dissatisfaction at the answer, and it is suspected that their real view is to seek a cause for a new quarrel with the Sovereign Pontiff. The squadron of Admiral Ganthueme having, when off Leghorn, received information of the approach of the British fleet under Sir John B. Warren made sail precipitately for Corfica, where it is blocked up by the British.

Spain.

MADRID, May 24.

The Prince of Peace has addressed to his majesty the following bulletins:—

May 20.

The courier who brought to me your majesty's letter, dated the 18th, arrived at the camp, where the troops were taking repose, at three o'clock in the morning. They were under arms before Yelves. We are masters of Olivenza, and I keep the Portuguese invested in Yelves; a hundred Spaniards only pursued two thousand Portuguese, who were protected by the fire of the place. The troops attacked them by my command. The moment I arrived at the head of the advanced guard they presented to me two branches of an orange tree from the gardens of Yelves. I have sent them as a present to her majesty.

May 21.

Jurumenha has surrendered to the arms of your majesty, and this capture makes us master of the depot of the smugglers, whom this place protected. Olivenza, which is the contiguous demarcation, is situated on a river, which has no water running during the summer; the valley is exceeding fertile. The inhabitants of the villages are no longer under this enemy. Badajoz is covered on this side

France.

PARIS, June 15.

A letter from Pau, dated the 6th inst,

contains the following intelligence—
“We have official information of the conclusion of peace between Spain and Portugal, and consequently between the latter power and the republic. The ambassador Lucien Buonaparte, is gone to Badajoz, to sign the treaty.”

June 17.

An Adjutant commander has arrived at Badajoz with the news of the success obtained by the Spanish army. The whole province of Alentejo has been conquered. Elvas is blockaded.

Campo Maggiore, after a long resistance, yielded to a bombardment of three days.

At Alonches, a corps of Portuguese troops has been defeated. It has lost a great number of men killed, and 500 prisoners. Another affair has taken place at Avis.

The Minister Pinto has arrived at Badajoz, furnished with full power from the regency of Portugal. He had offered to shut the ports of Portugal against the British; and had made other advantageous propositions, but not such as to reach the object proposed to themselves by France and Spain—that of obtaining in those British provinces, objects of compensation for the French, Batavian, and Spanish possessions which treason or the fate of war had put into the power of the British.

At the departure of the adjutant commander a corps of French troops, 18,000 strong was at Ciudad Rodrigo, and has not been engaged.

June 18.

Lieu. Gen. Soult sends intelligence by an extraordinary courier, who left Tarentum on the 14th June, that a vessel which sailed from Corfu on the 6th inst. had brought intelligence to Otranto, that the British had been completely defeated on the first days of the month of May—that they had re-embarked, and that several transports had come to take in water in the different ports of the Morea.

An officer embarked on board this vessel stated, that this great event had taken place in the following manner—

“The British had taken possession of Roleta about the middle of April. They had sent half their army thither, under the command of general Hutchinson in person, who had marched against Rhimanie—that Gen. Menou had marched thither with all his army, and after different skirmishes of cavalry and advanced guards a general affair took place in the Delta, where general Hutchinson was completely defeated, and lost part of his army; that however, the portion of the British army which had remained at Aboukir, seeing Alexandria delivert of troops had presented themselves in order to carry the position which Gen. Menou had, after the affair of the 21st March occupied and caused to be fortified, that the French had caused several mines to be sprung, which had greatly injured the British; that the latter soon perceived that the position of Gen. Menou was under a redoubt, situated between Fort Cretin and the Roman Fortresses; they therefore thought proper to turn back, and re-occupy their position at Aboukir, with a considerable loss, exposed to grape shot, and the sortie of the garrison of Alexandria; that these two events combined, had forced them to re-embark, and that they had left in the fort of Aboukir 7 or 800 Turks of the corps of the captain Pacha.”

The commissary of commercial affairs at Ancona writes, under date of the 3d of June, that the commander of the Sennari prize has sent an account of a recent affair having taken place in Egypt, in which the British were defeated. This news, which bears some marks of truth, appears nevertheless to stand in need of confirmation. The ships, which arrive in these ports, publish agreeable intelligence very often, in hopes of being better received.

(Moniteur.)

The courier of the Po states, that a secret expedition has sailed from Ancona: it consists of a great many small vessels, which were put in requisition, and it is added, that this flotilla has on board physicians, surgeons, painters, and architects; for the most part Neapolitans.

American Intelligence.

North-Western Territory.

CINCINNATI, August 26.

Lately a very rare and remarkably formed fish was taken in the river Licking, & brought into this town. We have heard of but two others of this species being found. A Cartilaginous substance, or fin, resembling a paddle, or rather a beaver's tail, was infixed in the upper jaw, projecting horizontally to the length (in the present subject) of 14 inches, be-

ing in width, where broadest, 4 inches, and tapering gradually to the place of insertion. Hence its name, the *Paddle Fish*. The head and mouth were enormously large; the latter contained seven distinct parallel rows of gills, which encompassed the whole, or nearly the whole mouth. From the extreme end of the paddle to that of the tail (which was broad & deeply forked) it measured four & a half feet. This fish had no scales. We could have wished, that opportunity had thrown in our way, a scientific description of so singular a member of the finny race.

Lexington, September 14.

We are informed, that on the 4th of August, about sixty miles on this side the Big Biopiere River, Colonel Joshua Baker, a Mr. William Baker, and a Mr. Rogers, of Natches, were robbed of their horses, travelling utensils, and about 2300 dollars cash. It seems the company had halted in the morning at a small clear tract of water, in order to wash—as soon as they had dismounted and went to the water, four men appeared, blacked, between them and their horses, and demanded the surrender of their money and property, which they were obliged to comply with. Mr. W. Baker was more fortunate than his companions—a pack horse, on which was a considerable sum of money, being frightened at the appearance of the robbers, ran away, and they being in haste to escape could not pursue. Mr. Baker, recovered his horse and money—he however, lost his riding horse &c. Col. Baker, and Mr. Rogers, came into the first settlement, where they procured assistance, and immediately went in pursuit of the villains—it is to be hoped they will be apprehended.—One of them who was described by Col. Baker, formerly resided at the Red Banks.

A brother of Col. Baker, our informant, obtained this intelligence from Mr. W. Baker, who lodged at his house on Thursday night last.

By a gentleman just from Knoxville, we learn, that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Cherokees, did not meet at the time appointed—that in consequence of that and also of the murder of an Indian woman on her way to the treaty by a white man, the chiefs had gone off highly displeased, and it is much feared could not be prevailed upon to return to the treaty.

Dr. A. Bainbridge and Daniel Spangler, who were on Monday last brought before one of the district Judges in woodford county, on an *Habias Corpus* were discharged from confinement, “his aid on account of some informality in the commitment.—It is reported that they have both since absconded.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT a meeting of a number of citizens at Mr. Washburn's tavern, 16th day of September, A. C. it has been resolved, that the following sketch plan, for a final redemption of the 270 slaves, should be inserted in the public papers; viz.

A Society to be formed, which raises a fund by charity or loan, the most likely to be repaid with interest at certain time—Security given for it by the Society—Suitable slaves to be bought to the extent of the fund—these to be hired out till the hire amounts to the purchase money and the interest—then to work one year for their education and another for the fund—then to be expiated by the Society—if fit to be manumitted, but not lawfully, till by several years good behavior, they have shewed themselves worthy of liberty, Slaves fit for liberty, to work for the fund—children, born in slavery, to be bound out, like white children, and to work 7 years for the fund, before manumitted—negro-women, married to slaves not to be manumitted lawfully, and their children bound out for education *ut sup.*

In this manner the fund will increase by the money bestowed, the interest of it, and the contribution of the negroes—no injury be done to any man's property—only such slaves as are fit for liberty, manumitted—th number of free hirings in the day augmented—Slavery in time made unprofitable—and gradually extinguished.

The generous, pious and patriotic citizens of Kentucky are hereby invited to attend on the second Thursday of October, which will be the 8th of the said month, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Washburn's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Bourbon, to consider, amend, or suggest the above plan, which then will be laid before them at large.

CHARACTER OF TOUSSANT LOUVERTURE.

This extraordinary man is a native of St. Domingo. He was born a slave, and as such remained till the troubles in that island gave an opportunity for the display of his talents. His master a considerable planter, took him while very young to France where he remained some time; and being a smart lad, attention was paid to his education, which is better than most negroes receive. But still he was only a negro slave, and returned to St. Domingo where he lived in that character several years before the troubles broke out. Soon after the French Revolution every one knows how the misrepresentation of the principles of liberty and equality defoliated St. Domingo. The whites were destroyed, and after them the people of colour; the blacks remaining, in fact masters of the island. In the dreadful scenes that occurred, Toussaint found distinguished himself and acquired a sovereign sway over his fellow negroes amounting now to 100,000 men in arms, inured to the climate, and educated to war.

Toussaint, to the talents of a general & politician, adds the more amiable graces of gratitude and humanity. His master fled to the United States of America; and Toussaint remitted him, or endeavored to remit as much of the produce of his estate as was possible. When General Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, the treaty for that purpose was negotiated and concluded with Toussaint, who executed every condition with the strictest fidelity and honor. But Toussaint did not treat as an independent prince as some of the papers have said. All he did was in the name of the French Republic. For while he is absolute monarch over St. Domingo, he affects to be a subject of France, a fact of which the following anecdote is a sufficient testimony.

When general Maitland evacuated Port-au-Prince, all the old French planters who had joined the British, departed with him of course. In the harbour was the old master of Toussaint, who had come from the continent to endeavor to retrieve his property, in which he had been unsuccessful; and he was about to fly with the English in rags and wretchedness. General Maitland had too much wisdom to treat Toussaint as a brigand (robber), as he had hitherto been treated; and Toussaint's conduct repaid him for his civility.

(To be concluded.)

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

GLASGOW, July 2.

On Sunday and Monday, the first and second of the three Hamburg Mails which were due arrived. The intelligence brought by them is favorable, and of considerable importance, and proves a fallacious of the rumours of the defeat of our army in Egypt, as will appear by the following.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, June 29.

A batch of which the following is a copy has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.

Copy of letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, May 24th 1801.

MY LORD,
An officer arrived from the Captain Pacha, with the intelligence that general Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 8th inst. with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force under the command of the Captain Pacha, and on the 9th, attacked the French near Rammanich. The enemy were driven in, and in the course of the night they fled towards Cairo, leaving left a small garrison in the entrenchments of Rammanich. On the 10th, the force followed, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizier who was at El Hanka, a position a league distant from Cairo, in a north-east direction. Our loss at Rammanich is stated not to exceed thirty men.

The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ELGIN.
Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkebury, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.
FEATURES OF THE NEWS.
By an arrival at Charleston, from Europe, some slight sketches of European in-

telligence have been received, which we give as we find them, in the papers of that city. We think it proper, to offer such reflections as suggest themselves on the perusal thereof. The principal points are

1. What relates to Egypt,
2. What relates to Portugal,
3. The mission of Colonel Merry to Paris.

The readers of this paper must recollect that the opinion which we have uniformly entertained concerning Egypt, has been different from the greater part of the public papers, and even from men whose information is entitled to considerable respect. We have always been persuaded from reflection—from an investigation of the nature of that country—the views and interests of the French—the temper of the various descriptions of the natives and of the French—and the habits and characters of the British, that Egypt would become ultimately a French colony, should its generals prove as faithful as they are skillful.

We know indeed, that many attribute our opinions rather to the influence of wishes, than reasoning. These certainly have a right to their opinions, and even to pride themselves on their better judgment, should our predictions prove unfavourable.

We however, find in the present advices, reason to confide in the judgments we had formed, and to believe that the expedition against Rosetta, after the action of the 21st March, was the first movement retrograde, towards a total evacuation of Egypt.

Some stress is laid upon a doubt expressed in the *Moniteur* of Paris, on the authenticity of the news received by Gorf, Otranto, and Tarentum. Men acquainted with the fineness of statecraft, however, might discover in the excessive candor of the *Moniteur*, evidence of an internal confidence. Leaving these doubts, we return to facts. We must presume that when the British gained their victory on the 21st of March, they obtained all the necessary and substantial advantages of such an event. That it was so, however, comparatively a great thing. However, we found Gen. Abercromby could not find room even for a grave, on the field of battle, where he fell, with so much glory; nor could Gen. Moore find accommodations on shore to receive the advantages of surgical aid. Of course the poor soldiers were not likely to be better accommodated. The fruits of this celebrated victory, therefore, were a great deal of parliamentary glory, and actual disaster and defeat. Some one has well observed, that the operations of the British near Alexandria resembled those of the Greeks near Troy—they fought by day and by night returned to their ships with their wounded and their woe-begone. The issue as it was not likely to be protracted to the length of the Trojan war, was very different in its issue, for tho' the French lost a Hecla at Rosetta, the British Achilles was vulnerable in a less honorable part than his heel, and no Ulysses was to be found in the camp or fleet.

Hutchinson in retreating to Rosetta, displayed at once his skill and his weakness. The place was peculiarly favorable for maintaining the connexion with the fleet. It was in fact the only place on the Egyptian coast. For Diametta, which is about 80 miles eastward, stands 6 miles from the sea. Beside the advantages to a defending army, in a season when the heat of the season and inundation approaching, rendered their situation more critical—Rosetta was almost insulated by the limb of the lake Madie, which joined the Bolbitian branch of the canopic Nile, by which a communication for forage and provisions might be carried on, should not the French be too powerful in the Delta.

The French however, were actually established at Foua on the opposite bank to Rosetta, only about 30 miles higher up, and distant from Rhamaïne, about 12 miles, but on opposite banks. These three places each divided from the other by water were points of importance. Foua was fortified in the modern style. Rhamaïne in the ancient, but very inadequate to defence against artillery. It is, therefore, consistent, with the information received by way of Corfu, that an attack should have been directed against the latter place which it only to open a communication by which supplies might be procured. We also learn that several skirmishes of cavalry took place in the Delta. Rhamaïne is not in the Delta, but Foua is, and that the British expeditions in this quarter were simply foraging parties; and that the attempts upon Rhamaïne and the new positions of the French between the old Roman camp & Fort Crete were intended to cover some project of a predatory kind, or to open a correspondence for sup-

plies with the Delta. No other object can we conceive be reasonable or practicable after the acknowledged discomfiture in the retreat to Rosetta. Upon the issue of the attempt there is every reason to believe the truth of the accounts thus received. We are the more impressed with the conviction by the return of the India in expedition from the Red Sea to the Malabar coast, after an unsuccessful effort to proceed no farther than Judda; and the caution taken to preserve a strong garrison in Malta. In a word we have always tho't it out of the power of the British with so much employment on their hands, to effect any enterprise with ultimate success against the French in Egypt; the force sent and the position chosen, were both incompetent and injudicious. The original landing, if made at Rosetta, would have been accomplished without loss of a single life, and with the force in full vigor they might have possessed themselves of the Canal of Menouf which would have opened the communication with Cairo, and cut off the communication between Alexandria and that place, while the fleet blockaded Alexandria, but the British are destitute of generals of skill and the soldiers cannot encounter a warm climate—their rivals possess the advantage of them and have triumphed.

The affairs of Portugal are no otherwise important than as they involve other parts of the world. To England her commerce is all important, and to preserve it we make no doubt, that Britain would willingly relinquish Ceylon, and consent to the cession of Goa to France. Whether she would or not consent to surrender the Cape of Good Hope and other Dutch possessions we are not perfectly prepared to form an opinion, but we make no doubt that on such conditions, the chief consul would now consent to give peace to the aggressor.

The mission of col. Merry, certainly indicates a disposition to keep peace, on the part of the British ministry. Indeed the farce of negotiation, acted a few months ago by Pitt & Co. clearly pointed out that which was to be fought in either event of the expedition to Egypt.—This mission further proves that the game is lost in that quarter.

Subordinate points in these advices may be considered of ultimate consequence.—The expedition from the Adriatic can certainly have no other destination than the Greek isles or Egypt. Those in the ports of Spain, are obviously menaces, which perhaps occasioned lesser expeditions with succours of ammunition or troops to different points.

We have heard of reports very interesting in their nature, concerning a renewal of activity in the north of Europe, by the neutral powers; and some facts concerning the late changes in the Spanish ministry, which we shall not now touch upon, as advices in detail are said to be now in this city.

WANTED.

A Negro Boy,

about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH.—For further information, apply at this office.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territory North West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time said place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

I will either Sell or Rent, my HOUSES & LOTS

In town, reserving a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. IF I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the court of Clark county, will meet at Cathbert Camble's mill, on Friday the ninth of October next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony, respecting certain calls in a pre-emption of Benjamin Combs, made in May or June in the year 1775, and do file other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN COMBS.

September 18th, 1801.

The Admirers of PULPIT ELOQUENCE,

Are invited to the Store of Macbean & Poyser, where may be had (if the application is early)

A SERMON,

On the Death of Gen. WASHINGTON.

Guardian of Freedom.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW MAKING, BY JOHN BRADFORD & SON, For re-commencing the publication (in Frankfort) of the

GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM,

Which has been for some time suspended.

This paper will be published once a week, (it commences on Friday the 24 day of October next) executed with an entire New Type (of which this is a specimen) and on the same sized paper as that on which it was formerly printed, and will contain as much matter as any other News-Paper published at present in the State.

The Price of the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM will be as follows—Two DOLLARS Per Annum, payable in the following articles of good Merchantable Produce, (to be delivered at the Office in Frankfort) viz: Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Bran, Whiskey, Cider, Country Linen, Linsey, Sals, Sugar, Flour, Hemp, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Bacon and Butter, at the Frankfort market prices; or One DOLLAR and Fifty CENTS, in Cash; the payment to be made at the time of subscribing; or Two DOLLARS Cash, payable at the expiration of the year, for which notes of hand will be required, at the time of subscribing. No subscription will be taken for a less term than one year.

An extensive correspondence with Printers in every State in the Union, will enable the Editors to give every interesting article of intelligence a place, as early as can be done in any other paper in Kentucky; and from the low price of their paper, expect it will have a more extensive circulation. The price of Advertisements will be Fifty Cents for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five for every continuance, if the length does not exceed the breadth, and longer ones in that proportion.

It is sometimes happens that well grounded complaints are made against a News-Paper, when an over proportion of its columns are occupied with advertisements; to prevent such complaints, the Editors of the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM pledge themselves to their subscribers, that not more than two pages of that paper shall ever be occupied with advertisements at the same time.—And in order to serve advertising customers, if more present themselves, a Supplement shall be added.

Subscriptions received by the Editors, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and by the Post-Masters through the State.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1801.

TO COOPERS.

A GOOD COOPER

MAY hear of a job worth his attention, if application is immediately made to

MACBEAN & POTYER.

Lexington, 14th September, 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The following Tracts of LAND are now offered for Sale at very low rates—

IN KENTUCKY.

2390 acres, Washington county, Rolling Forks part of 6000 acres, entered and surveyed for Matthew Walton.

2000, Christian, Deer creek, entered and surveyed for Guffaus B. Wallace.

1000, do. do. George Lewis.

ON THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE OHIO.

2235 acres, Adams county, forks of Brush, entered and surveyed for Thomas Winslow.

550, Hamilton, Clover Lick, of Miami, entered and surveyed for G. F. Stras.

234, Knox, Illinois grant, entered and surveyed for John Rogers.

1000, Rock, waters of West Fork of Scioto, Peter Talbert, heir of W. Worham.

666 2/3, do. do.

For particulars, apply to Wm. LYTLE, Esq. N. W. Territory, or to

GEO. CLARK,

Lexington, Kentucky.

Scott County, &c.

August Court, O. S. 1801.

The Executors of Anthony Holland & Ephraim Hood, Claimants.

vs. Edward Gwinn, Defendant.

THE Defendant having failed to

enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, for two months successively, and under seal of the court, at the Court-house for Scott county, and a third copy published at the Crossing meeting house, five Sundays immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teles.

T. H. Hawkins, D.C.S.C.

AN-AWAY, from the subscriber, on the 25th of August past, a Negro Woman, named

CELE.

Of a black complexion, about 18 or 19 years of age, very fertile, and well grown—her dress is uncertain. It is thought she will endeavor to cross the Ohio. I will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver said negro to me, in Madison county, on Tate's creek.

JOHN DENHAM.

September 12th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Harrod's run, a Bay Mare about thirteen and a half hands high, about nine or ten years old, a small black, her face, neither dicked nor branded; appraised to Forty Dollars.

PETER WATTS.

July 25th, 1801.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

[ORIGINAL.]

TO AN OLD MAID.

TRANSLATED FROM HORACE.

Andvere Lyce &c.

By WILLIAM LITTELL, ESQ.

AN ample recompense is gain'd,
And all I wish'd is now obtain'd—
Your pleasant bloom of life being past,
Unwelcome age draws on at last.
Yet loth to leave youth's lovely kene,
To live neglected and unseen,
You try, but 'tis all in vain,
To shed the blooming maid again.
You strive by coquetry and art
To fascinate a tender heart,
And by a gay, fantastic mien
To kindle love and rattle mien
But these soft passions of the breast
On the young blooming virgins rest,
And never, never, can engage
With those delectable d' Vintagay.
Not all your coquetry and art
With all the aid which dress imparts,
Can e'er restore the charms to thee
Which three short years have took away.
Oh! whither has youth's bloom fled,
That lily white, that rosy red,
That natural fire engaging air,
Which does so much adorn the fair?
And what remains of youth and love,
Who breathe innocence and dove,
And smile with unbounded joys,
And hold my very heart away?

ANECOTE.

Boswell after visiting the coffee houses, used to return to Johnson's lodgings to give him the news of the day. In one of his morning rambles he had noticed a number of scurrilous paragraphs directed against a recent publication of his friend's. Boswell purchased the papers, hurried to Johnson's apartment, and read to him the paragraphs. The doctor heard him to the end, replied peevishly, "So, fir, this is what they say with regard to myself. Do you know what is said of you?" Mr. Boswell answered in the negative. "Why then I will tell you fir," resumed the doctor, "they say that I am a mad dog, and that you are a tin canister tied to my tail."

FOR SALE,
MY BRICK HOUSE



ON Short Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House, & nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third Cash, and two thirds Property. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM ROSS.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances; who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,
BEST GREEN COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, CA, TENNIFR, OLD PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA WINE,
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY,
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLIUM, CORIANDER & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old. N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Trotter & Scott,
HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Calfskins, Nails, Window-Glass, Bouling-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work, &c. &c. wife a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.
Lexington, April 20, 1831.

TO BE SOLD,
A CHAIR.
With Head to take off, and Plated Wings, Also, an Excellent PLATED HARNESS.
Apply to
Mr. Wyat, Coachmaker,
Lexington.

LANDS TO SELL

1835 2 3 acres, in Montgo very county, bounded on the north by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of water falling springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom land, with all the trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

1106 1/2 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders there of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2607 1/2 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 3/4 of a mile, it is of a very sandy soil.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

48 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 2 1/2 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Letts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
High street Lexington.

ALEXANDER PARKER
Has just received in addition to his former assortment,
Port Wine, Tanners' Oil, Copperas,
Muscovado Sugar and India
Nankens.

Lexington, July 13th, 1831.

Barren County, &c.
June Court of Quarter Sessions, 1830
Andrew Lavery, Complainant.

John Bell, Haiden Trigg, John Mays, John Matthews, John Henson, William H. Hays, John M. Eason, and John Cole, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
HE defendant, Bell, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rule of this court, and not appearing satisfactory to the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant Bell, appear here at the next court of quarter sessions, for Barren county, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken pro confesso, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, successively, and another posted up at this court house door, and also one other copy thereof at the front door of Mount Taber meeting house in Barren county.

A copy, Telle.
Richard Garrett, C. B. G. & C.

RICE—For Sale,
AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase to retail, or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

March 24th, 1831. J. J. Dufour.

FOR SALE,
A TAN YARD,
WITH a small Rock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill house, two good cabins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have been in the State, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

FOR SALE,
THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story FRAME HOUSES,
Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots, being the above premises.

Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about ten miles from this town, the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but is freely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1831.

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
May be had at this office.

Alexander Parker,
HAS just imported, and now opening at his Store, opposite the Court-House, in Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

29 MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationary, Hard, Queens, China and Glass Ware, which he will sell on the most reduced prices for Cash.

N. B. In the above assortment there is Court Nails of every size, Saw-Mill Cranks, Bouling-Cloths, and a large quantity of Coarse Mullin, assorted, which will be sold by the bale or piece, lower than usual.
Lexington, April 20, 1831.

STRAYED
FROM my plantation on Cane run, eight miles from Lexington, the fil of March, A DARK BAY FILLEY, two years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, stout made, not branded, long mane and tale, fat in her forehead one side of which is a room, fine white on her hind feet, a fear on her left buttock. Any person that will bring the said Filley to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Walter Warfield.

FOR SALE,
33 Tract of LAND,
OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON the third Monday in October will be sold to the highest bidder at Jefferson Court-house, all the Lands belonging to Benjamin Netherlands, lying in Jefferson county, or so much of each tract as will discharge the State tax due thereon, for the year 1830.

PATRICK GRAY, SHE.
New & Cheap Store.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
Have just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
WHICH they are now opening in the room lately occupied by Messrs. Biglow & Baylor, and formerly by Mr. Patrick McCullough, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, consisting of all kinds of Dry Goods, a general assortment of Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glass and Queens Ware, Nails, Anvils and Vices, Steel, articles for finishing Dwelling Houses, &c. Cotton and Wool Cards, School Books, &c. In the purchase of all the above articles, great bargains may be obtained for Cash, but no truit on any terms.

Lexington, July 6th, 1831.

NOTICE,
THAT agreeable to a decretal order of the Broken Quarter Session Court, there will be exposed to sale in the town of Augusta on the 19th day of October next, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, Little Bracken, in the county aforesaid, with the appurtenances, and the lot in said town known in the plan thereof by the numbers, viz. No. 95, 25, 73, 29, 27, 79, 81, 114, 26, 28, 30, 74, 89, 91 and one lot of two and a half acres adjoining Main and Back streets; also, 380 gallons first rate Licks &c. The same being mortgaged by Samuel and William Brooks, to John H. Radcliff and John Galspard Swisher, and will be sold for ready money at what it will bring.

ROBT. DAVIS,
SAML. MORANDE,
JOHN HUNT.

18th August 1831.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
One or Two APPRENTICES to the
Tanning & Currying Business.
WM. STOKY.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to subscribers,
ORATIONS
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.
Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

TO BE SOLD.
AT the house of the subscriber, living on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington, at public vendue, on Thursday the 24th inst. a number of

HORNED CATTLE,
of every description. Twelve month credit will be given, and bond and approved security required; but no bond will be taken to exceed five pounds—If a purchaser buys more than the amount of five pounds, he must expect to give separate bonds.

JOHN WALLACE.

September 3d, 1831.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I shall attend with commission-ers appointed by the county court of Washington, on the first Monday in November next, at Richard M'Daniel's, in said county, and thence proceed to the beginning of a survey of one thousand acres, made in my own name, on Long Lick Creek, a branch of the Beach Fork, and thence to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony with respect to the calls thereof, and shall continue (if necessary) from day to day, until the business is finished.

JOSEPH TROTTER.

September 3d, 1831.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at Delany's ferry, Mercer county, one Ba Mare, about thirteen hands high, supplied to be fourteen years old, branded on the near flounder, and under the mane, thus D, has some white hair in her forehead, and has a small bell on, appraised to \$1, 10s.

JOSEPH DELANY.

Jan 8th, 1831.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at Delany's ferry, Mercer county, one Ba Mare, about thirteen hands high, supplied to be fourteen years old, branded on the near flounder, and under the mane, thus D, has some white hair in her forehead, and has a small bell on, appraised to \$1, 10s.

JOSEPH DELANY.

Jan 8th, 1831.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT we shall attend on Tuesday the 6th October, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and top of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, called for in John A. F. by's entry of thirty thousand acres, about fifteen miles North East from the Upper Blue Licks—and the next day, between the hours of ten and twelve, at the Mud Lick, on Johnson, in the same county, to perpetuate testimony concerning John Peters's settlement and pre-emption. And the same day, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the mouth of Mud Lick Fork of Johnson, in the same county, to perpetuate testimony to establish Andrew Lear's beginning of one hundred acres. And the next day, between ten and twelve o'clock, at the mouth of Bull Holme's entry for fifteen thousand acres, in Nicholas county, about three or four miles South West of the Upper Blue Licks. We shall attend with the commissioners, at each of the above named places, to do such acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Lewis Craig,
Philemon Thomas, &
John Winn.

September 16, 1831.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.
August Term, 1831.

Abraham McRhoue, complainant,
against
P. H. N. Tot Balfour, defendant.

THE defendant failing to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, the two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Telle,
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 23d of April, a negro man, named

JERRY.

nearly six feet high, quite dark, a few stars near his right eye, occasionally a few remarkable long feet; had on when he went away, a white broad cloth coat, with cup'd buttons, washed with silver, a waistcoat jacket, with black stripes, one pair of new ones, one pair of old ones, and a pair of new ones, one wool hat, and a new skin cap, and also took with him a brown beaver coating coat, the skirt of which is torn off. Whoever takes up said negro, and delivers him to the sheriff at Whiting Ohio county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward, paid by

DAVID LOW.

N. B. If the said negro should be taken in Kentucky, and confined in any jail, by giving notice to William Reigelt, who resides near Danville, he will redeem the same.

D. L.

NOTICE.
I SHALL attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the 22d day of September next, at the house of Conrad Cee, on the Sycamore fork of State creek, in order to proceed from thence to the fourth corner of John A. F. by's survey of one thousand acres of land, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, to establish the beginning corner of a survey of two thousand four hundred and seven and a half acres, made by the same John A. F. by, King and William Calk, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM ORE.

August 29th, 1831.

COACH-MAKING.
I will give immediate employ to one two Journeymen Coach-Makers,
who are well acquainted with that branch of business. The Public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber still continues to carry on the COACH and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in all various branches. He is happy also to inform, that it is now in his power to attend particularly to the ironing of Carriages, as he is fitted with a smith's shop of his own—and he is well convinced that the principal strength of carriages depends on their being well ironed; he is, in fact, the public that branch of the business. His job well received, and shortly expects a fresh supply of the Best Patenting Materials, from Philadelphia.

JOHN WYAT, Main Street,
Lexington, 4th March 1831.

NOTICE.
THAT I will attend (or my son Amos Edwards will, on my behalf) the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the 22d day of September next, at the house of Conrad Cee, on the Sycamore fork of State creek, in order to proceed from thence to the fourth corner of John A. F. by's survey of one thousand acres of land, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, to establish the beginning corner of a survey of two thousand four hundred and seven and a half acres, made by the same John A. F. by, King and William Calk, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

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JOHN WYAT, Main Street,
Lexington, 4th March 1831.

NOTICE.
THAT I shall attend with commission-ers appointed by the county court of Washington, on the first Monday in November next, at Richard M'Daniel's, in said county, and thence proceed to the beginning of a survey of one thousand acres, made in my own name, on Long Lick Creek, a branch of the Beach Fork, and thence to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony with respect to the calls thereof, and shall continue (if necessary) from day to day, until the business is finished.

JOSEPH TROTTER.

September 3d, 1831.